DAMAGE DONE IN NEW-JERSEY

COAST AND INLAND TOWNS SUFFER ALIKE.

THE GREAT IRON PIER ALMOST DESTROYED-DESTRUCTION WROUGHT AT ASBURY PARK AND OCEAN GROVE-PANIC-STRICKEN

GUESTS OF A HOTEL-MANY CRAFT GO ASHORE.

Asbury Park, N. J., Aug. 24 (Special).-The terrific nor easter that visited this coast last night did a great deal of damage. Some of the old-timers here my, that they have never known a storm that wrought such havor in so short a time. There was no intimation of such fury in the heavy sca-fog that crept in yesterday afternoon, enveloping everything in a cold, wet mist. Late in the afternoon, however, the wind began to rise and rain fell through the fog. The force of the wind increased steadily until about 5 or 4 o'clock this morning, when it was blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

It was within the next hour or two that nearly all the damage was done. Bath houses and pavilions were shattered into fragments, and the famous board walk along the ocean front of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove was torn and twisted into the most fautastic shapes. Ocean Grove suffered much more severely than Asbury Park. Liliagore's bathing pavilion was wrecked by the combined force of wind and wave. The restaurant connected with the pavilion was also demolished, and added to the mass of tangled wreckage left by the sea. A \$1,200 seda-water fountain was lifted up and dashed to pieces on the beach. The damage here includes 400 bath houses that were crushed by the force of the sea. Lillagore estimates his loss at \$8,000. Ross's pavilion, at the other end of the Ocean Grove Beach, was partly torn away, but did not suffer as much as Pach's photograph gallery here was The long stretch of the board walk be tween these two pavilions was built on heavy piles. but it was not secure against the waves. For much of its length it is a complete wrock. In places large sections of it were raised by the sen and carried back hundred feet into Ocean-avc.

In both Ocean Grove and Asbury Park much damage was done by the oprocting of large shade trees, that were sent crashing against the sides of cottages or eise fell across the streets, in some cases completely blocking them. The members of the large tent colony In Ocean Grove were in a pitiable plight. The storm worked sad havoe with their frail structures. Many of the tents were torn into shreds, and their occupants, with all their belongings, were thoroughly drenched. The tenters were in a state of panic from midnight until 4 o'clock this morning. Unhoused by the storm, they wandered about in their night clothes until sympathizing neighbors in substantial cottages The tents near Fletcher Lake suffered took them in. most. Among those whose tents were wrecked are George Drew, of New-York; Mrs. J. Simpkins, Philadelphia; J. B. Sweet, Jersey City; M. Murray, New-Thomas Quinn, New-York; John Whitney, New-York; Mrs. John Houghton, Perth Amboy; F. E. Winsfield, Newark; Mrs. E. J. Wortman, Newark; the Rev. James Matthews, Philadelphia; William Matthews, Franklinville, Penn.; C. P. Tull, Germantown; A. S. Chapman, Newark; the Rev. Walter A. Gardner, New-York; John H. Huxley, Bayonne; Z. Earl, Rutherford, N. J.; Mrs. C. Pentiss, York; E. Megill, Trenton; J. C. Bogan, Mrs. Trotter and Lizzie Foraker, Philadelphia; William Oren, New-York; George W. Jacobs, Newark; Thomas Goddy, Trenton; Mrs. Swartz, Jersey City; Mrs. A. J. Ed. wards, New-York: Spencer Thomas, Newark; Mrs. Dutcher, Arlington; A. M. Balley and E. W. Terry, Trenton, and Walter Frost, Newark.

At Long Branch the storm raged in all its fury.

From Hildreth's West End Hotel to the Hotel Brighton, and on to North Long Branch, the beach is that were not entirely demolished were turned upside down. The greater part of them, however, were smashed into pieces just large enough for firewood. Great gaps are eaten out of the bluff. It some places the sea encroached so far that it is not safe for a carriage to pass. The lawn in front of two of the county developed and the sea encroached so far that it is not safe for a carriage to pass. The lawn in front of two of the county elegraph and telephone men were busy all day mending broken wires and putting up new poles. Taken altogether the sixty or seventy feet, and Mr. Byron's stables were undermined. The bulkheads of the Madison flats were undermined to the storm in the suburbs buildings were undermined. The bulkheads of the Madison flats were undermined to the storm plant demanded. The Maniger and bard damaged. The Maniger and bard damaged. The Maniger and the Delance, Richard K. Fox. Masside were undermined to the black to be lake the Delance, Richard K. Fox. Masside were undermined. The bulkheads of the batch to the Pavonias, the Comfort, owned by Vice-Commodore the maniger. The Manig riled high with the wreckage of pavilions and bath.

thirty or forty bathing-houses which were on trees were uprooted. the beach last evening.

This structure, which was long used by the focas Pier Company, was built about 1870 by the Occas Pier Company, the chief members of which were Charles Leland, Warren Leland, tr.—then in charge of the Occan Hotel—and the late Judge John Fitch. The pier was originally 1,400 feet long, and cost about \$250,000.

At a half-dozen piaces between Long Branch and Sea Bright, the angry sen swept clear over the peninsula into the Shrewsbury River. It undermined the railroad tracks and cut off communication, so that passengers to and from the Atlantic Hichlands toots had to be transferred by way of Red Bank and Branchport. Again, between Sea Bright and Rum son Peach, the sea took possession of the railroad tracks and at Hichland Beach the tracks were covered with deep drifts of said.

All Electon, the bluff was washed out in many places, and chimneys were carried away from nearly every one of the cottages.

South of Occan Grove the damage seemed to done chiefly by the gale. Its worst work was at Belgar, where the entire roof and a large part of the upper story of the Hotel Columbia were demolished. The rocking of the house and the hugher demolished. The rocking of the house and the large agests of the hotel to sleep during thildren, and the proprietor feared a panic among thes morning to take part in a merry "plantom prival in the parlors on the first merry" plantom prival in the parlors on the first plantom prival in the parlors on the first sudden onset which was been several lives in sudden onset which was and dashing them to thousand fragments and dashing them to thousand of the parlors of the parlors of the parlors of the parlors of th

Perth Amboy N. J. Alic 3.—The worst storm that has visited this vicinity for many years burst upon the city last night. Trees were up-rooted, and chimneys blown over. The streets were filled with limbs of shade trees. The bulkheads along the water front were undermined, and much of Front-st. washed away. One hundred oyster skiffs and small boats were wrecked by the heavy see. The sloop yacht Ida was driven ashore. and

will prove a total loss. James Wallace, who started across the bay just before the storm, has not been heard from, and it is believed that he has been lost.

Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 24.—Last night's northeast storm did not do as much damage as was expected from the high wind raging. The lucky shifting of the wind to the northwest, and consequent blowing out of the tide, was all that saved the board-walk structures from harm. The roof of the Casino building at the head of Baltic-ave., was blown off, while all around town trees were uprooted or broken off. Over at Brigantine the electric railway was washed away, while at Chelsea telegraph poles fell before the high water pressure. The highest wind was between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, when it reached a velocity of fifty-two miles.

fifty-two miles.

Cape May, N. J., Aug. 24.—The wind blew a hurricane here last night from the northeast, veering to westward. Much damage was done to the fishing fleet at Sewell's Point. Many trees were blown down, and great damage was done to growing corn and fruit in the outlying country.

JERSEY CITY HAS A WASHING.

MANY YACHTS DRIVEN ASHORE AND WRECKED -BUILDINGS DAMAGED AND TREAS TORN UP.

The storm destroyed and damaged much property in Jersey City and the surrounding rowns. and those streets lined with shade trees gave abundant evidence of the force of the wind. cases trees were appropted bodily. Thousands of dead sparrows were picked up in Van Vorst, Hamilton and the Grand-st. parks and in the streets, by Italians, who probably ate them for dinner yesterday. storm, however, did one good thing; it washed the streets cleaner than they have ever been since the city passed into the hands of the ring that for a dozen years or more has conducted the municipal government on the principle of gating the most money for the least work possible. It was almost impossible yesterday to get a clear idea of the damage, owing fact that Jersey City covers a large area. while the means of communication between the three old towns of which it is composed are still incomplete and unsatisfactory. All the cellars anywhere near the water-front were filled with water, the high tide having caused the river water to back up the sewers, rendering them almost useless in carrying off floods with which the streets were deluged.

At the Pernsylvania Railroad station the employes were kept busy sweeping out the water. Along the business streets show cases were wrecked early in the evening and later signs were tern from their fastenings and strews everywhere. The frame of a three-story building at No. 155 Coles-st. was blown down. In front of No. 210 Newark-ave, a big hole was washed out. In North-st., on the Heights, another frame building was razed. A flagstaff be longing to George Schentz, of North-st., was blown down and fell on his house, tearing off three feet of the boarding. In the Marton district, at the western foot of the Heights, the streets were flooded. and in some cases the residents could only get to sengers C. W. Adkins, of One-hundred-and-twentythe solid ground by means of rafts.

The Salvation Army tent on Monticello-ave. was torn into threds and the site was converted into a pond. The members of the army were obliged to dig trenches yesterday to drain it. The chairs and seats were piled in a corner of the lot. In West Bergen the trolley cars were unable to run yester. They then hoisted signals of distress and were rescaled. day morning. West Side-ave, being blocked by a dozen

day morning. West Side-ave, being blocked by a dozen fallen trees. At Belmoct-ave, the wires were torn down. The West Shore station at Franklin-st, was in the middle of a big pond, fully 600 feet long. Boys made rafts, and reaped a considerable harvest by ferrying passengers to and fro. At one time even the platforms were submerged. Horse cars were unable fo run through this section, and all houses with basements were inundated.

At Greenville, which lies along the bay shore, many trees were uprooted. Bathing-houses and boat-houses were smashed as if they had been match boxes. The yacht clubs suffered severely. The float and runway of the Greenville Yucht Club was swept away by the tide and the bridge followed an hour later. The payling at the end was carried out a little way and then hurled high up on the beach. One of the anchorage cribs was also demolished. The yacht linez, owned age cribs was also demolished. The yacht Inez, owned

A gang of twenty men were at work this afternoon on the beach in front of the Monmouth Beach.

The new Hamilton-st. public school building was clubbiouse, at Monmouth Beach, gathering into a partly wrecked by the wind. The telegraph and elecheap boards, joists and doors-all that remained of tric light wires were stripped from the poles and

The storm was violent at Irvington and Clinton The fron pier was almost totally demolished.

The fron pier was almost totally demolished.

This structure, which was long used by the Iron Steamboat Company, was built about 1879 by the Glaster. The electric lights were extinguished, and with unabated fury, is the severest for some time. Ocean Pier Company, the chief members of which were Charles Leland, Warren Leland, ir.—then in fying. The avenues and roadways were blocked in

lines were crippled, and electric light wires broken. sand and debris, and the trenches in a number of streets caved in. The storm was severe at Elizabeth. After minnight Wednesday the wind blew with great force, uprooting trees in all parts of the city and blocking travel in many streets. The staten Island Sound and Elizabeth River were higher than they have been in several years. The waters swept over the wharves, and at Elizabethport inundated the craft; fruit trees were destroyed in the suburbs, telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated, and the total loss will be heavy. The excursion steamer Pauline which started on a moonlight sail early Wednesday evening was caught in the storm near Woodruff. She ran into a small creek and remained there all night. The passengers were panic stricken, we wantend

there all night. The passengers were panet stream, but uninjured.

A brick building on the site of the Fowler Car Works at Elizabethport collapsed, the foundation having been washed out. It was nearly completed and portions fell on other buildings, causing a total damage of \$5,000.

The tracks of the Central Railroad, Long Branch division, were washed out by the lide at Bayway Station.

The tracks of the Central Railroad, Long Branch of the Contral Railroad method by Station.

Kew Brunswick surfered much damage from the Storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms. Nearly every street in the city shows the storms of qualit now peaked and the city of the city of the city of the storm was and damaged the wails and coling considerably. The heavy rains caused the water in the Karthan filter to the storm was report in early damaged to crops. At Weston's Mills a peach orchard owned by Peter Wilcox was blown down and damaged \$1,000.

All along the Trenton turppise finit trees are prostulated and the ground is littered with broken orminates a rolessor Alchann, of the News-kreet Weather Burraus.

At Isakway cone derains damage was caused to telegraph and telephane wires, and several trees were clown down. The born of william T. Keyes and a new hailfuling belonging to Councilman Lociamilier were constroyed. While the sform was rating the was received own. The born of william T. Keyes and a new hailfuling belonging to Councilman Lociamilier were constroyed. While the sform was rating the scale of the contract of Nearly and Elizabeth. He had along the councilman and tree down the storm was rating the collection of upon test and belong the contract of Nearly and Elizabeth and the collection of upon test and blooked for the second trees which blooked roofs and broke down electric light and telephane wires, at Passicave and Mountain Way, had a narrive escape from desired and trobe down electric light and telephane wires, at Passicave and Collaboration of the new house of Track and the collaboration of the

three feet in unameter, were forn up and blown down at Fassale curring the fairbons storm. The fine old eliminated in City Hall Park suffered especially. The Melcan engine-house was unroofed by the wind, and the upper story, which is furnished as a meeting hall, was bompletely guited. The Passale River rose nearly three feet during the night. The sewers and catch basins became choked up with mud, and some streets were flooded.

THE STORM IN NEW-ENGLAND

HAVOC WROUGHT AT MANY POINTS.

GREAT DAMAGE IN NEW-HAVEN HARBOR-OYSTER BEDS COVERED WITH MUD-MANY VESSELS HAVE A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

New-Haven, Conn., Aug. 24.-Last night and this morning New-Haven was visited by the most destructive storm which has been witnessed here in forty years. Rain fell briskly about midnight, and at 4 a. m. a gale came on, which developed into a tempest within an hour. The velocity of the wind at 5 o'clock was thirty miles an hour, and at 9 o'clock it had attained the extreme velocity of forty-five miles an hour. Before day broke wires down in all directions. New-Haven's stately elms seemed to be the especial mark of the storm. More than 300 were wrested from their places and in general resembled a forest. Street cars failed to run until 9:30, when the efforts of a large gang of street cleaners proved effectual. Two horses were killed by stepping on a live wire which the storm had torn down. The harbor is the greatest known in years. The oyster have especially suffered. They are thought to be completely banked in mud by the action of wind and wave, and may prove a total loss. If the beds are a total loss, the damage will be many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The shipping in the harbor was also badly damaged. The steamer C. H. Northam had her pilot wheel broken in making dock this morning, and will be unable to make her regular trip until repaired. The big Puritan, of the Fall River Line, put in here last night because of the stress of weather and remained all day. The sloop Julie, of New York, lost her rigging and the Beatrice, also of New-York, had her topsail carried away. The sloop Hydros, of Boston, was driven into the sea wall and crushed so badly that she sank. schooner Diana fouled an oyster boat and was dismantled, and Austin's boathouse, on the Basin

Wharf, was carried away. The yacht Frederick, of New-York, with Passeventh-st., New-York, and W. B. Johnson, of Forty-fifth-st., had a terrible experience. Their

The shore resorts suffered greatly. At Savin

then hurled high up on the beach. One of the anchoring cribs was also demolished. The yacht lnez, owned by James H. Grady, was thrown against the stone wall and badly damaged. Frank Grady, the owner's son, and "Teddly" Luck, a hoy friend, were nearly drowned in trying to save her. The Alida is also badly wrecked.

The boats of the Jersey City and Pavonia Yacht clubs fared little better, and several of them were driven ashore. Of the former, the Helen, owned by Walter Collins; John Wright's Naomi, and the Charles V. Tuthill, owned by Newman & Heman, were driven against the Black Tom plers and badly damaged. Of

sixty or seventy feet, and Mr. Byron's stables were undermined. The bulkheads of the Madison flats were torn out. Cooper's restaurant was unroofed, and Yan Dyke & Co.'s flsh houses were undermined and partly broken up. The Ocean Hotel bathing grounds are a seene of ruin. Pearson & Julio, the proprieters of the hotel, had erected a long row of new houses and had stocked them with suits. Every house is demol'shed, and the suits, which were valued at about \$2500, are lost.

At North Long Branch is the hull of the schooner Thomas W. Havens, wrecked last June. The hull was still intact, and was quite a distance from shore. Last night's storm forced it so far up on the sandy beach that the bowsprit protrudes over the bluff into the roadway.

A geng of twenty men were at work this after.

AS SEEN FROM GRAY GABLES. A MAGNIFICENT SPECIACLE FOR THE PRESI

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 24.—The south-easterly storm which came over Cape Cod early The wind blew harder than during the north-easterly gale of Tuesday, and rain fell in torrents up to noon. The tide on the South Shore is un-The gale caused a great deal of minor damage in the Oranges. Limbs of trees were olown off and many trees blown down. Telegraph and telephone late hour to-night. The steamers to Nantucket perienced much difficulty in effecting a landing. The surf at Vineyard to-day is reported as being thirty feet high. The scene about Gray Gables todent's home gave its occupants a magnificent spec-Gables, was plainly seen from this village. The President remained within doors all day.

Governor Russell arrived here to-night as the guest of Joseph Jefferson. To-morrow there will be a fishing excursion to Peters Pond, in Sandwich. The party will include the President, Governor Russell, Dr. Bryant, Dr. McBurney, of New-York, Mr. Jefferson and A. H. Woods, of Boston.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Wednesday afternoon off the Middle Atlantic Coast has Wednesday afternoon on the Studie Atlantic Color in moved northward along the New-Jersey coast and is now apparently central in the interior of Maine. North-casterly gales, with heavy rains, have prevailed on the Middle Atlantic and Southern New-England coasts, followed

THE SENATE'S EMPTY DAY.

Continued from First Page.

The Democratic party, however, dared not to-day to establish Free Trade. All the power of Chris-tendom would be brought to bear to prevent it. There was no dapper of Free Trade unless that fight was forced on the people. If it were forced on them every custom-house would be razed, and from that time on trade with all the world would be free. That was where the country was drifting and the men behind the throne to-day were the men who were hastening that consummation . If the

who were hastening that consummation. If the farmers of the country had to compete with pauper labor, manufacturers could do it, and they would have to do it before the fight ended. What was fair to the farmer was fair to the manufacturer. So far as he was concerned, the Sherman law should never be repealed unless the law of our fathers were restored to the statute book. The unconditional repeal of the Sherman law would mean the gold standard.

Mr. Peffer then went on to criticise Mr. Voorhees for what he called "his political apostasy." Drifting into a discussion of his resolution as to the National banks violating the law in refusing to pay depositors' cheeks in currency. Mr. Peffer said that he did not mean to censure the Controller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury or the banks. He merely wanted an official statement of the facts. He believed that, in the present condition of things, the New-York banks had done just what they had to do, just what they ought to have done.

It was half-past 3 when Mr. Peffer finished his

done.

It was half-past 3 when Mr. Peffer finished his speech, which had a small audience either on the floor or in the galleries. He was followed by Mr. Allen (Pop. Neb.), who addressed the Senate in support of his amendment to add to the Voorhees bill a provision for free coinage at the ratio of 18 to 1, and for the coinage, without unnecessary delay, of the silver bullion owned by the Government. He described himself as an humble member of a new political party which had recently come into public notice. That party had been made necessary by the constant drifting away of the Nation from its moorings. It was hourly growing in numbers, courage, intelligence and discipline, and would sooner or later force the two old political parties to administer the affairs of the Government to the interest of the people, or would force them into disintegration and death, Mr. Allen proceeded to make a long legal and historical argument to prove that silver is the money of the Constitution, and that the power to control and regulate the value of money is a political power conferred upon Congress under the Constitution.

At the close of Mr. Allen's speech Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) moved to take up for consideration and action the House joint resolution as to the opening of the Cherokee Outlet.

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) and Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.) objected to its immediate consideration, and Mr. Berry gave notice that he would ask a vote upon the joint resolution to-morrow. After a short executive session the Senate, at 5:20, adjourned till to-morrow. it was half-past 3 when Mr. Peffer finished his

SILVER TALK IN THE HOUSE.

SOME NOTEWORTHY SPEECHES.

MR. DINGLEY'S PLEA FOR REPEAL AND MR. HARTMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MUG-WUMP-A HUMORIST FROM COLORADO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 24.—On account of lack of time to give a full exposition of their views, some members of the House of Representatives have failed to make them clearly understood. A case in point is that of Mr. Taylor, of Tennessee, who was mentioned as one of the Republican members who fa-vored some of the Bland propositions and would vote against repeal. He will vote for repeal against the free coinage of silver dollars which are not equal in value to standard gold dollars, and he said to a Tribune correspondent to-day that he would be supported in this attitude by a large majority of the voters of the 1st Tennessee District, who returned him to Congress last fall for the third time by a majority of about 4,600 votes. It appears, therefore, that there is at least one other Congress district in Tennessee besides the Memphis district in which everybody is not in favor of free and

The debate to-day was nominally under the five minute rule, but it was more honored in the breach than in the observance, for scarcely a speaker spoke less than ten minutes, and Mr. Dingley and spoke less than ten minutes so coupled twice or thrice several other members occupied twice or thrice that amount of time. Mr. Dingley was better entitled to a full hour than several who had spoken twice as long since the debate began, for he understood his subject and was armed with a mass of fresh and pertinent information bearing upon it. Mr. Dingley, of course, advocated unconditional repeal, but he clearly showed that the seed of the present panic, so far as it is referrible to silver, was planted in 1878, when the Bland law was enhave been produced in part not so much by the silver purchases of the last three years as by the continuance of a policy which has been in force more than fifteen years, and which was initiated and established by Democrats in Congress against the protest and despite the veto of the Republican

Mugwump from the time that he "emerged from the chrysalis of his self-conceit," which elicited ap-

Mr. Pence, of Colorado, also moved the House to of Mr. Bynum's appearance and eloquence when he addressed an immense audience in Denver two years ago, and dedicated himself anew and in the most solemn manner to the cause of free and unlimited silver coinage. Mr. Bynum, who delivered an argument against free coinage and in favor of unconditional repeal several days ago, took Mr. Pence's remarks in good part, but did not better his own case when he explained that his condition when he delivered his Denver speech was such, owing to the overgenerous hospitality of the citizens of that flourishing and beautiful town, that he ought not to be held responsible for what he

Probably the greatest surprise of to-day's de-bate was the declaration of Mr. Houk, of Ohio, that he would vote against all the Bland proposithat he would vote against all the Bland propositions and in favor of unconditional repeal. All of the repeal canvassers had set him down against repeal, and he occupied the same place on the list kept by the free-coinage canvassers. It is now confidently asserted that only two of the Ohio Representatives are sure to vote for any of the Biand propositions, while a third is in doubt. The third man, however, is Mr. Hall, who voted last winter against the motion which was supported by the free silver men to shelve the bill to repeal the silver-purchase provision.

Among the other noteworthy speeches of the day were those of Mr. Van Voorhis, of New-York; Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky; Mr. Heard, of Missouri, and Mr. Johnson, of Indiana.

UNDER THE FIVE MINUTE RULE.

MANY SPEECHES, BUT FEW LISTENERS-" LAFE"

Washington, Aug. 24.—To-day was the first set apart for the discussion of the Silver bill under the five-minute rule, and the House met at 10 o'clock. Although it was expected that there would be from the start a number of short, pithy speeches, there were less than fifty members present when the Speaker's gavel fell, and only a handful of specta-

Mr. Waugh (Rep., Ind.) was the first speaker. He said he would vote for the repeal of the Sherman law. It had outlived its usefulness, and its repeal would be the shortest road to true bimetallism. Mr. Somers (Dem., Wis.) stood for the use of gold and silver as the money of the United States. It was, he said, his purpose to vote against all ratios proposed, and for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law; not because he was an

necessary to restore confidence.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., N. D.) spoke for silver. Mr. Pickler (Rep., S. D.) said he was prepared to vote for some of the ratios proposed, for his people believed in the use of silver money. Mr. Pickler started to say that he supposed that after the repeal of the Sherman law the gold men would hasten to enact some legislation favorable to the money of the common people. By a slip of the tongue, he named the McKinley bill. In response to the laughter that followed Mr. Pickler shouted defiantly: "Not that bill; it will never be repealed." double standard and the proper use of silver as

Mr. Hartman (Rep., Mont.) spoke as a member representing a State producing more gold and silgold and silver, and Mr. Hartman said he had a right to ask the Republicans of Congress what they were going to do about it. His State had stood by the stood by the other great planks of the platform, and they now asked the Republicans of the House to support the plank that affects the interests of the Silver State.

taken from the speeches of his colleagues that the people of his State were a unit in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present

reflection upon the sound intelligence of the people of Missouri. They asked for the repeal of the Sher-man law, and the extension of the circulation of National banks to the par value of the bonds they

have deposited to secure such circulation. Mr. Houk (Dem., Ohio) spoke briefly in explanation of his vote. He would vote for the Wilson

bill unconditionally. Mr. Heard (Dem., Mo.) said that, although no man detested the purchasing clause of the Sherman act more than he, still he would vote against its repeal. He would vote for the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Mr. Caruth (Dem., Ky.) said that never since the time when the life of the Nation was at stake had Congress met under graver auspices. He held to the views of a wise and patriotic President when he said that the people were entitled to a sound and stable currency. He stood here ready, here and now, to cast his vote without restriction, limitation or condition for the repeal of the pur chasing clause of the Sherman act.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.) contended that the present business depression was not directly attributa-ble to the act of 1890. It went further back than that, and was more due to the legislation of 1878. He had voted for the Sherman bill because he believed that it contained new restrictions which would somewhat postpone the evil day which was bound to follow the execution of the provisions of the Bland act. But the silver purchase clause had never been designed as a permanent policy. It was admitted to be a temporary expedient, illogical, without any basis or any sound principle of finance. Nothing, in his opinion, would do so much as for Congress to authorize an increase of National bank circulation to the par value of bonds deposited to secure them. That would not only \$20,000,000 additional currency into circulation, but it would affect favorably the imaginations of men who thought that trouble lay ahead, to be obviated only by more money.

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Ohio) acknowledged the difficulty of keeping gold and silver at a parity, but he was in favor of the Government maintaining the double standard. He would cast his vote for any measure that would keep gold and silver on

Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep., N. Y.) said that Congress had been in session for nearly a month, and the members had accomplished but one thing—they had provided for the payment of their own mileage. That was all right, but could they not have done long before this something to relieve the country. If Congress had passed, two weeks ago, a bill repealing the purchasing clause, the panic would be off to-day. That clause should be repealed unconditionally, or with proper conditions.

Mr. Russell (Dem., Ga.) was in favor of free coinage. This was not a fight between the Republican and the Democratic parties. It was a fight between the money classes and the laboring

Mr. Johnson (Dem., Ohio) proposed to vote for the Wilson bill because he was opposed to the purchase of silver.

Mr. Crawford (Dem., N. C.) did not believe that the Democratic party was going to do the thing that it was now threatening to do. He believed that when the vote was taken the majority of the Democrats would be found voting for free

Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) criticised the President and the Democratic Administration for their action relative to the exaction of the Geary Chinese Ex-Mr. Hager (Rep., Iowa) twitted the Democrate

upon their dissensions on the silver question, and suggested that confidence would be restored if the people knew that that party was also divided up the tariff question. Mr. Gardner (Rep., N. J.) spoke for repeal.

Mr. Pence (Pop., Col.) said that when he had come to Washington he had expected to find a warm corner and a comfortable seat in the old McCreary Inn. But he had been shown the door, and, on inquiry, he had discovered that the old hostelry was being run on the European plan. (Laughter. He was allied to Kentucky by marriage, and he believed that he could rely upon Kentuckians, but

He was allied to Kentucky by marriage, and he believed that he could rely upon Kentuckians, but he had been compelled to telegraph to his peopleor rather his wife had—that he had been fooled. (Laughter and applause.) He had been taught by Voorhees, Cooper and Bynum; and right well they had taught him. (Laughter.) His lessons had started him upon a course from which he would not turn his face by reason of the ofter of "ple' from the Administration. (Applause.) Mr. Pence turned his attention to Mr. Bynum, and his allusions put the House in a hilarious mood. He protested against the abject surrender which that gentleman had just made. (Applause.) He would not go back into old history. He would go back to October, 1891, when Mr. Bynum, Mr. Black and Mr. Wilson were advertised to make a tour through the country for the purpose of organizing Democratic clubs. How warmly the people of Denver had treated these gentlemen. They had been treated to bed and board. (Laughter.) Then the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Bynum) had addressed the largest audience that had ever assembled in Denver. In "The Rocky Mountain News" was a stenographic report of his speech, in which he said: "I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver. I have voted for free coinage from the time the question has been before Congress, and I will do so every time the question comes up. (Laughter and applause.) He trusted that he teacher would not rebuke the scholar that he teacher would not rebuke the scholar that he teacher would not rebuke the scholar that he teacher would not retract from their teachings. (Applause.)

The President well understood the favors he had The President well understood the favors he had

come up. (Appliana had taught him his lessons, and he declined to retract from their teachings. (Applianse.)

The President well understood the favors he had to dispense, and the means at his command. The President did not hesitate; he felt brave. The platform to the winds; he would turn down the D'atform. Brave was he as was the sluggard replied; of the command of the winds of the sluggard replied; "That would be a waste of time, I would rather lie and sit down by my ple, and let the ant come to me." (Applianse and laughter.)

Mr. Pence then paid his respects to Senator Voorhees, and criticised him for the position he had taken. And there was no wonder that the ordinary people could find no distinction between the present Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, and the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle would be one of the saddest in the history of the country. In this connection he quoted an anecdote about a stranger in a small town. He wanted to go to church. He came to a white church on which was the inscription "Lutheran Church." He came to a brown church on visich was the inscription "Lutheran Church." He came to a brown church on visich was the inscription "Lutheran Church." He returned to his tavern and asked the proprietor how it was that in such a small town there were not quite alike. "In the white church," said he, "they believe that the scrpent tempted Eve and that Eve tempted Alam. Over in the brown church they believe that Adam was a bad egg from the start." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) replied to the strictures.

a had egg from the start." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Bynum (Dem., Ind.) replied to the strictures made upon him in a jocular vein, and with evident appreciation of the Colorado man's humor.

Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Mr. 'verv (Rep., Mich.) spoke in favor of repeal, and the House at 140 took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The first speaker after the recess was Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.), who, as a new member, stated the hesitation which he felt at addressing the National House of Representatives. He was in favor of carrying out the Chicago platform. In accordance with the instructions which he had received from his constituents, in accordance with his own convictions, out of the various roads which met he would select the road that led to the double standard.

Mr. Meddox (Dem., Ga.) opposed the Wilson bill.

standard. Mr. Maddox (Dem., Ga.) opposed the Wilson bill, and declared that the free-silver Democrats did not know how to surrender; they knew how to retire. Mr. Grady (Dem., N. C.) spoke in favor of free

Mr. Grady (Dem., N. C.) spoke in favor of free coinage.

Mr. Milliken (Rep., Me.) was outspoken for speedy action. Bad legislation could do no more harm than the continuation of the uncertainty which existed at this time. He believed that the purchasing clause should be repealed, but he did not wish to be understood as believing that it was the cause of the present trouble, or that it was even an importnat factor in the distress.

Mr. Kem (Pop., Neb.) was in favor of free coinage, and contended that if the President and the Secretary of the Treasury had performed their duty there would have been no sncroaching on the gold reserve.

Then the floor was taken by George Washington Murray, of South Carolina. Mr. Murray is the only representative of the colored race in Congress. He did not believe that the great troubles now existing were attributable to the Sherman law. His race had felt the malled hand long before 1833. He attributed the distress to the contraction of the circulating medium, and in his opinion it could be releved only by the enlargement of the volume of money.

The House adjourned at 11:05.

The House adjourned at 11 05.

THE BEHRING SEA DECISION RECEIVED.

cision made by the Behring Sea Board of Arbitration was received at the State Department this morning from John W. Foster, agent of the United States at Paris. Secretary Gresham said that he had not examined the text of the decision, and could not tell until he had done so what would be the order of procedure with reference to its official receipt. Mr. Gresham was reticent when asked whether the promulgation of the decision would be the basis for the filing of claims against the United States by Canadian scalers whose vessels were will be sent to both houses of Congress for infor-mation, and that each House will order it printed. It is also likely that the decision will be made known to the people of the United States through proclamation by the President. Nothing will prob-ably be done in the matter until President Cleve-land returns.

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SPRINGER'S LIGHT SHINING.

TURNING DOWN DOES NOT AFFECT HIM. THE EX-PREMIER SETS HIS NEW COMMITTED PROMPTLY AT WORK, AND HAS

LOTS OF IT CUT OUT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Aug. 24.-"Ex-Premier" Springer has already justified the predictions of his friends by promptly calling his new committee together and setting it at work. His appointment as coairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency was one of those infrequent cases in which an office seeks a man who does not want it; but that will make little difference to him, as was clearly shown by his prompt action to-day. He laid before the committee the bill which was introduced by Mr. Johnson, of Ohio, several days ago, and which provides for the issue of United States notes upon deposits of United States bonds by the owners of the same. The bill was discussed for two hours and a variety

of opinions was expressed.

Mr. Johnson, who is a member of the afterward said that he felt greatly enc uraged at the prospect and was confident that the bil be favorably reported at an early day, and without material amendment. Chairman Springer expressed a like opinion, and it was remarked that Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, had favored the measvania, spoke in favor of an amendment which he offered providing that United States notes in denominations of \$20 shall be issued on deposits of gold by the owners of the same. Mr. Warner, of New-York, spoke in opposition to the bill, taking the ground that the notes issued on deposits of bonds would be fat money because heard well. bonds would be flat money, because based up promises to pay, whereupon Mr. Johnson wanted to know whether the circulating notes of National ware not based upon the same security. Mr. Warner admitted that such was the case, but insisted that those notes are also secured by all the

other assets of the banks. Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, also opposed the bill, and Mr. Cox. of Tennessee, intimated that he could not support the measure unless a section should be added repealing the tax on State bank notes. It is probable that other Southern members of the committee, three of whom, together with Mr. Warner, of New-York, voted for repeal in the last Congress, will take the same ground. Mr. D wason voted against repeal last year, and he said roadsy that he was still opposed to it, but that he would not object to a favorable report from the committee, while reserving his right to oppose the

tion in the House. mittee will stand on the question of repealing the tax on State bank circulation. It is expected that the six Republican members—Messrs, Walker, of Massachusetts; Brosius, of Pennsylvania; Henderson, of Iowa; Russell, of Connecticut; Haugen, of Wisconsin, and Johnson, of Indiana—vill vote solidly against it. Messrs, Walker and Handerson were recorded in the negative when the proposition was brought forward in June, 1893. At the same time Messrs, Johnson, of Ohio, and Cobb, of Missouri, who are now Democratic memmittee will stand on the question of repedling the Cobb, of Missouri, who are now Democratic mem bers of the committee, voted in the negative, and Messra. Cox, of Tennessee; Culberson, of Texas; Ellis, of Kentucky; Cobb, of Alabama, and Warner, of New-York, voted in the affirmative. Of the new Democratic members of the committee. Messrs. Black, of Georgia, and Hall, of Misso favor repeal. Mr. Sperry, of Connecticut, is said to be opposed to it, and the attitude of Chairman

to be opposed to it, and the attitude of Chairman Springer is regarded as uncertain. It seems probable that if the Johnson bill is reported to the House next week it will carry a provision for the House next week it will carry a provision for the repeal of the tax.

Chairman Springer does not mean that his committee shall suffer for the want of something to mittee shall suffer for the want of something to mittee shall suffer for the want of something to do, and he therefore proposes that as soon as the Johnson bill is disposed of work shall be begun Johnson bill is disposed of work shall be begun Johnson bill is disposed of work shall be begun Johnson bill is disposed of work shall be begun Johnson bill is disposed of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and form the currency laws of the United States, and the laws of th

NEGRO DEMOCRATS IN CONVENTION.

washington, which met at 3 o'clock this cratte Association, which met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, elected the following officers: President, Robert G. steel, Pennsylvania; vice-president, Charles Robert G. Steel, Pennsylvania, Geopresident, Charles H. Smith, West Virginia; secretary, John J. Bell, Jr., Georgia; treasurer, George F. Downing, Rhode Island. An executive committee, campaign committee and

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